

Arizona Central Bank,
FLAGSTAFF, ARIZONA.**The Oldest Bank in Northern Arizona**Interest paid on Time Deposits,
Collections a Specialty.REFERENCES.—W. R. Strong, Presi-
dent A. T. & S. F. Railroad Co.; Ellis
Wanwright, Managing Director Arizona
Cattle Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Bank of
California, San Francisco.**Your Banking Business Solicited.**
J. H. Hoskins, Jr., Cashier.**PROFESSIONAL.**Henry D. Ross. W. L. Van Horn.
ROSS & VAN HORN,**ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.**—OF-
fice in Arizona Central Bank
building, Flagstaff, Arizona.W. G. Stewart. Ed. M. Doe.
STEWART & DOE,**ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.**—OF-
fice—Two doors west of the
Bank Hotel, Flagstaff, Arizona.DR. J. M. MARSHALL,
DENTIST, FLAGSTAFF, A.D. T. Office in O. F. Kar-
ren's building, south side of rail-
road track. Hours from 8 a. m.
till 6 p. m.DR. D. J. BRANNEN,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.Flagstaff, Arizona. Will re-
spond promptly to all calls from
any point on the Atlantic & Pac-
ific Railroad. Office and drug store
opposite the depot.P. G. CORNISH,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.Office in the Duggs building,
Flagstaff, Arizona. Will answer
calls on the A. & P. R. E.T. E. G. RANSOM,
WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.No. 32, meets at G. A. R. Hall
every two weeks on Thursday
at 2 o'clock p. m.Mrs. P. R. RUMSEY, Pres.
Mrs. LENA ELMORE, Sec'y.**SECRET SOCIETIES.****FLAGSTAFF LODGE.****No. 7, F. & A. M.**—REGU-
lar meetings of this lodge at
Masonic Hall on the fourth
Monday in each month. Sojour-
ning brethren cordially invited to
attend.J. W. SHARP, W. M.
J. E. BURCHARD, Sec.Examining Committee—
W. J. HILL,
NILES J. CAMPBELL,
JOHN ROSENBAUGH.**Mount Franco Chapter, No. 4.****O. E. S.**—Regular convocations
in Masonic Hall, second and
fourth Friday nights in each month.
—Malissa L. West, Worthy
Matron; J. E. Burchard Worthy
Patron.

J. GUTHRIE SAVAGE, Sec'y.

RANSOM POST.**No. 4, G. A. R. HALL.**—MEETS AT
Grand Army Hall on the
second and last Saturday in each
month. Visiting comrades are in-
vited to attend.Geo. Hoxworth, P. C.
L. L. BURNS, Adjutant.**FLAGSTAFF LODGE.****No. 8, K. of P.**—REGULAR
convocations of this lodge held
every Tuesday evening in Kilpa-
strick's Hall. Brethren in good
standing are cordially invited.H. E. CAMPBELL, P. C.
N. G. LAYTON, K. of R. & S.**ROYAL ARCH MASONS.**Stated convocations on the third
Saturday in each month in Masonic
Hall at 8 p. m. Sojourning com-
panions are cordially invited.J. E. BURGARD, H. P.
F. W. H. GUTTER, Sec'y.**ICURE
FITS!**When I say CURE I do not mean merely to
stop them for a time, and then have them
return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE.
I have cured the disease of**FITS, EPILEPSY or
FALLING SICKNESS.**A life-long study. I WARRANT my remedy to
cure the worst cases. Because others have
failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure
and at once for a trouble and a FREE BOTTLE
of my IRREVERSIBLE REMEDY. Give Express
and Post Office. It costs you nothing for
trial, and it will cure you. Address**J. C. ROOT, M. D., 183 Pearl St., New York****FLAGSTAFF STABLES****Livery, Feed & Sale**Best of Driving and Saddle
Horses for hire.**A. C. MORSE, PROPRIETOR****UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!**
Over a Million Distributed**LSL**Louisiana State Lottery Company
Incorporated by the Legislature
for Educational and Charitable
purposes, and its franchise made a part
of the present State Constitution, in
1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.Its MAMMOTH DRAWINGS take
place Semi-Annually, (June and Decem-
ber), and its GRAND SINGLE NUM-
BER DRAWINGS take place in each
of the other ten months of the year, and
are all drawn in public, at the Academy
of Music, New Orleans, La.**FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS.**For Integrity of its Drawings, and
Prompt Payment of Prizes.

Attested as Follows:

"We do hereby certify that we supervise
the arrangements for all the Monthly and
Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana
State Lottery Company, and in person
manage and control the Drawings them-
selves, and that the same are conducted
with perfect fairness, and in good faith
toward all parties, and we authorize the
Company to use this certificate, with fac-
simile of our signatures attached, in its
drawings."
J. H. Emory

Commissioners.

We, the undersigned Banks and Bank-
ers will pay all prizes drawn in the Lou-
isiana State Lottery which may be pre-
sented at our counters.R. M. WALMSLEY,
Pres. Louisiana Nat'l Bk.PIERRE LANAUX,
Pres. State Nat'l Bk.A. BALDWIN,
Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bk.CARL KOHN,
Pres. Union National Bank.**Grand Monthly Drawing**At the Academy of Music, New Or-
leans, Tuesday, May 13, 1890.**CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000.**100,000 Tickets at \$20; Halves, \$10;
Quarters, \$5; Tenths, \$2; Twen-
tieths, \$1.**LIST OF PRIZES.**

1 Prize of \$200,000 is.....\$200,000

1 Prize of 100,000 is.....100,000

1 Prize of 50,000 is.....50,000

1 Prize of 25,000 is.....25,000

2 Prizes of 10,000 is.....20,000

5 Prizes of 5,000 is.....25,000

25 Prizes of 1,000 are.....25,000

100 Prizes of 500 are.....50,000

200 Prizes of 200 are.....40,000

300 Prizes of 100 are.....30,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

100 prizes of \$500 are.....\$50,000

100 prizes of 300 are.....30,000

100 prizes of 200 are.....20,000

TERMINAL PRIZES.

999 prizes of \$100 are.....\$99,900

999 prizes of 100 are.....99,900

3,134 Prizes, amounting to, \$1,054,300

NOTE.—Tickets drawing Capital Prizes
are not entitled to terminal prizes.**AGENTS WANTED.**FOR CLUB RATES, or any further
information, write legibly to the
undersigned, clearly stating your resi-
dence, with State, County, Street and
Number. More rapid return mail deliv-
ery will be secured by your enclosing an
envelope bearing your full address.**IMPORTANT.**

ADDRESS

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La.Or M. A. DAUPHIN,
Washington, D. C.By ordinary letter, containing MONEY
ORDER issued by all Express Companies
New York Exchange, Draft or Postal
Note.Address Registered Letters containing
currency toNew Orleans National Bank,
New Orleans, La."Remember that the payment of
prizes is guaranteed by Four National
Banks of New Orleans, and the Tickets
are signed by the President of an institu-
tion, whose chartered rights are recog-
nized in the highest courts; therefore,
beware of all imitations or anonymous
schemes."**ONE DOLLAR** is the price of the
smallest part or fraction of a ticket. It
is used by us in any drawing. Anything
in our name offered for less than a dol-
lar is a swindle.**FREE****FREE****FREE****FREE****FREE****FREE**

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE**HEADSMAN IN CHINA.**Where Women are Carried
to Death at the Stake.

Nine Crimes Invite Capital Punishment

—The Executioner is Kept Busy

—He Must be a Trained Ar-
tist, Without Nerves.

[From the New York Sun.]

There are in the Chinese crimi-
nal calendar nine crimes that are
punishable with death, and the ex-
ecutioners of the several provinces
are in consequence kept busy with
the sword. The crimes are murder
in any degree, rape, conspiracy,
robbery, counterfeiting, kidnapping,
forgery, assaulting parents, and
swindling. The manner of execu-
tion is interesting, and the capital
prisoners, like those in France, never
know until the hour has almost
arrived when they are to be taken
out to meet death.Chinese trials are never very
long nor are the proceedings elabo-
rate, and acquittals are infrequent.
Immediately after the conviction of
a criminal the death sentence is
pronounced, and then the Governor
of the province is officially notified.
He sets the day for the execution.All the condemned men are placed
in one cell, under a strong guard.
The night previous to the day upon
which they are to suffer all the men
occupying the condemned cell are
feasted and wined. A genuine
banquet is served at the expense of
the Governor. The condemned
men know that some of their num-
ber have been picked out to die the
following day, but it is impossible
to tell how many or who will be
executed. So they all make the
most of their feast and drink up all
the wine, and generally wind up
the affair by tumbling over on their
strips of matting in a state of com-
plete intoxication. It has been
said that the wine and dinner were
designed as a sort of a "bracer" pre-
paratory to the criminal's taking off.As a rule the banquet lasts until
daybreak, and lively farces, intro-
ductory to the tragedy, are enacted
during the night in the cell where
the keepers and guards act as
waiters.At daybreak on the morning of
the execution a "poye," or marshal,
accompanied by half a dozen sol-
diers, appears at the cell door with
a list of names, which he solemnly
reads off to the half-drunken wretch-
es. When he has finished he says:
"Goon hi ta koo" (I greet you on
your accession)The cell door is then opened by
the guards, and the soldiers, each
picking out—or up, as the case
may be—a man, begins to disrobe
him. When the naked men have
been stood up in a row, a short red
cape is placed over the shoulders of
each, and their hands are bound be-
hind their backs with ropes, their
feet are chained together, and ropes
are tied around their heads at the
line of the mouth. This latter
answers a double purpose, as it
makes a very handy and effective
gag, and can be used with effect in
lifting the head up. These prelimi-
naries finished, the men are bundled
into bamboo baskets like so many
sacks of rice. The baskets are
provided with ropes and a pair of
poles each, and the soldiers carry
them as they would carry sodden
chairs.A procession is formed outside of
the jail. The soldiers carrying the
baskets, lead, escorted by the ex-
ecutioners with drawn swords. Im-
mediately behind them is a man
with an enormous gong, upon which
he produces, with the aid of a pad-
ded drumstick, a series of tolling
notes. The sound is said to be
mournful in the extreme. Thenfollow the presiding magistrate, and
the attaches of the court to the
number usually of 100.The beating of the great gong
upon such occasions arouses the
populace, and long before the parade
of death moves the narrow streets
of the town are lined with sleep-
eyed citizens, anxious to see the
baskets with their condemned
freight.In order to make as deep an im-
pression as possible upon the people,
these occasions are made as dread-
ful as may be. The march is at
the slowest pace, the dismal tolling
of the gong, sounding the death
knell of the basketed criminals, is
the only sound, save the shuffling of
saddled feet, which breaks the
morning stillness.Upon the arrival of the proces-
sion at the place of execution,
which is usually on the outskirts of
the town, the cortege is surround-
ed by an imposing number of guards
in waiting, in order to avert all possible
risk of a rescue. The presiding
Magistrate ascends a platform and
seats himself at a desk, facing the
south. On the ground in front of
him are a series of holes dug in the
earth, each 3 feet distant from the
other. The criminals are taken
from their baskets and made to
kneel before these holes, facing
south. The people form a deep,
solidly packed half-circle at a re-
spectful distance in front of the
kneeling men, and the chief ex-
ecutioner steps forward with his
sword poised in the air. Behind
him are the other executioners ready
to relieve him in case of an acci-
dent or if he should become tired
before his work is completed. It
is not infrequently happens that there
are as many as six men kneeling in
a row before him. He stands at
the left end of the line, and with
his eye fixed on the Magistrate,
waits for the signal to begin his
work. It is given. The crowd
knows it because they see the stal-
wart form of the swordsman move
slightly and plant his feet more
firmly on the ground. The sword
is raised a trifle higher, the double
grip on the big handle tightens,
there is a second's pause, and then
the great shining blade sweeps
through the air in a downward,
forward stroke. When it meets
the neck of the victim it seems to
halt for an instant, but the space of
time is so brief that it is barely
perceptible, and with the imperus
of its weight and swing it shears its
way through. The head of the vic-
tim topples forward, and as it falls
into the hole prepared for it a foun-
tain of blood spouts into the air im-
pelled by the final spasmodic pul-
sations of the heart. Before its
force is half spent the trunk of the
criminal falls forward over the hole.Before the convulsive twitching
of the muscles has ceased, the killer
steps forward until he reaches the
next poor, trembling wretch and the
performance is repeated. If he be-
comes tired while wielding that
heavy instrument of death he gives
way to one of his assistants. Dur-
ing the execution the dismal fune-
ral rolling of the gong is heard.When the work is finished, the ex-
ecutioner turns around, still holding
the dripping sword in his hand.
He salutes the presiding Magistrate
and says:"Ching Chee" (Imperial order
obeyed.)The procession is again formed,
the beating of the gong is redoubled
and the return march is taken up
a corps of soldiers is left to attend
to the bodies. Attending to the
bodies means that they will be
thrown into a ditch near by and
covered over with a few shovelfuls
of earth. The heads are placed in
wire cages so the birds can not
peck at them, and hung on thetowers of the city walls to serve as
a warning to the people.Female criminals are never be-
headed. When they are executed
they are either strangled with a
rope or made to suffer the terrible
"Lang Chi." The latter punish-
ment is at the present time inflicted
only in extreme cases—that is,
what the Chinese consider extreme
cases. Such are, when the prisoner
has murdered her mother, mother-in-
law, husband or brother-in-law, or,
in fact, any one who is considered
superior to her. The literal trans-
lation of Ling Chi is to "mince," or
"cut into mince meat."The condemned woman is, after
first having been disrobed, bound to
a stake in the public square. The
executioner must be an expert man,
who has studied for his office, who
has learned how to cut carve and
mutilate the human body according
to the rules of the art. He is pro-
vided with a set of sharp knives,
and, as in all executions, he waits
for a signal. When it comes he
begins his work. With a frightful
dexterity he carves the woman to
pieces, carefully selecting the least
vital parts for the exhibition of his
skill. The flesh is cut away almost
ounce by ounce, and to final disem-
bowelling and decapitation follow
the most dreadful torture.**A Modern Methuselah.**An Everett, Pennsylvania corres-
pondent of the Philadelphia Press
writes: During my stay in Chili,
where I was employed as superin-
tendent of a silver mine near Huan-
co, I came in contact with an In-
dian who was found after careful
investigation to be 193 years old.

His name was Jaloquin Hapople.

The miners called him Herules.

Hapople was born in Southern
Patagonia, and is a perfect type of
the Patagonian Indian, being 7 feet
8 inches in height.He is of very heavy build, his
voice is remarkable sonorous, and
his hair now white, reaches far
down his back, and is very coarse.For about fifty years this Indian
worked in the copper regions, and
he also worked in the silver mines
for twenty-five years. He learned
to speak the Spanish language.Men that knew him fifty years ago
say that he could make a running
leap of thirty feet with ease, and
many are the tails of his strength.Old native Indians say their grand-
fathers have spoken of him as being
old in their youth. Some of the
oldest Spanish settlers remember
him to have been gray haired when,
seventy-five years ago he, with sixty
or seventy other Patagonians was
induced to come and work in the
copper mine.Hapople says that he can remem-
ber a Spanish Catholic missionary
named Alonzo traveling through
Patagonia. It has been found that
this was in the years 1748-49. The
first and largest part of his life he
was uncivilized, obtaining his living
by the chase.**Something Unlooked For.**A special dispatch to the Inde-
pendent of the 12th inst., from
Washington City, says: "The west-
ern men in Congress are more or
less stirred up over an order issued
by Secretary Noble withdrawing
from homestead and pre-emption
settlements all lands west of the
hundredth meridian. This affects
lands in the Dakotas, Nebraska and
Kansas, and also land in Montana,
Utah, Washington and Oregon,
though in the latter state the area
is small. This withdrawal is made
under the irrigation act of 1883,
which says that the secretary shall
withdraw the lands upon the re-
quest of the superintendent of the
geological survey when he states
that the lands are irrigable and
needed for reservoir purposes. A
large delegation including repre-
sentatives from the Dakotas, Montana,
and Washington called on the sec-
retary and asked him to rescind the
order, stating that no examination
had been made of the lands with-
drawn. The secretary said he
would give the matter further con-
sideration."Another order has been issued
denying the issue of patents to
homesteaders and pre-emptors who
have made entry and proof in-the passage of the irrigation law of
1888, in the district covered by the
withdrawal.Westerners are generally of the
opinion that Major Powell is carry-
ing irrigation matters with a high
hand, and they want to remove the
control of it to the agricultural de-
partment."**"Major" Fred Smith's Affairs.**The following letter, from Com-
missioner Groff to Secretary of the
Interior Noble, is self-explanatoryDEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, March 11, 1890.

TO SECRETARY OF INTERIOR:

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of
your letter dated February 13th,
1890, in which you transmit a let-
ter from Hon. M. A. Smith, asking
if any decision has been made by
the department as to the monies
paid to Fred W. Smith, late Re-
ceiver at Tucson, Arizona, and in
which you request this office to ad-
vise you as to what action has been
taken with reference to the final
proofs of settlers who had made
payment to Mr. Smith.In reply thereto, I have the
honor to settle that this office de-
tailed a clerk to make a careful ex-
amination of the accounts of Mr.
Smith, late Receiver, and of all
monies received by him, and has
since stated an account against Mr.
Smith for the monies paid to him
by the settlers at the time of mak-
ing their final proofs, amounting to
\$13,036.15. Said account had
been transmitted to the honorable
First Comptroller of the Treasury
for his action. The honorable Sec-
retary of the Treasury has been re-
quested to bring suit on the bond of
Mr. Smith for the recovery of said
amount. This office will instruct
the present Register and Receiver
at Tucson, Arizona, to examine the
proofs now in their office on which
payments have been made to Smith,
and if found sufficient to allow the
entries of date when proof and pay-
ment were made, and after an ex-
amination, to forward the same to
this office. Very respectfully,

LEWIS A. GROFF, Commissioner.

Amend Proposed State.Mr. Platt of Connecticut has in-
troduced in the senate a bill for the
admission of New Mexico, under
the constitution framed last winter.The instrument is to be submitted
to a popular vote on the 16th of
next September, and if it be ratified
the president is to issue his procla-
mation declaring the ancient Terri-
tory a State. There seems to be a
fair prospect that the bill will be
passed. Delegate Joseph is oppos-
ed to it because, as he alleges, the
constitution makes an unfair ap-
portionment of members of the legisla-
ture. He charges, in fact, that the
apportionment is really a gerry-
mander of the proposed new state,
to insure the election of two Repub-
lican United States Senators. A
gerrymander for representatives in
congress and for electoral votes
would be more of an object to the
Republicans. The Democrats in
congress will of course be peculiarly
horrified at the alleged attempt to
fix things for two more republican
senators. They will be more so be-
cause of the recent performance of
their party in Ohio. They will
also probably continue the charge
that the desire to keep New Mexico
out is because of her politics. There
is very little ground for this. For
the Republicans would have even
chance of carrying the state of New
Mexico.—Denver Tribune.We are reliably informed that
the Arizona Land and Cattle Company
have determined to reduce their
holdings in this and Yavapai
counties. To do this, they are now
rounding up, and will ship to Kan-
sas this spring 10,000 head of cat-
tle. It is rumored that the Com-
pany anticipate a rise in their lands
in this county, and a rise of immig-
rants, and that they are preparing
to dispose of a considerable body,
in the event of their anticipations
being realized. We are unable to
state the grounds for such a belief,
but as all the principal stockholders
of this company are rich and influen-
tial eastern men, it is but fair to
presume they have a big colonizing
scheme on hand. Should this betrue, and prove successful, it would
make Apache one of the foremost
counties in the Territory, both in
wealth and population.The republicans throughout the
territory believe that if the right
man be put in nomination for con-
gress, the present democratic incum-
bent can be shelved for good. A
number of names have been sug-
gested, several of whom are good men
but we question much whether they
can afford to accept the nomination
even if it arrives with the assurance
of an election. It is well known
that the salary attached to the office
\$5,000—gives but a little if any-
thing more than a bare maintenance
at Washington, and but few men
care to leave a profitable business
for the uncertainties of such a re-
turn. Of mere politicians there is
no end, but more than this is needed
Within the next few years we hope
to see Arizona equipped for state-
hood, and when the eventful hour
arrives the right man is needed at
the capitol. Who will be our stand-
ard bearer and place Arizona's star
in the great constellation of the
United States—Citizen.**Sheriff's Sale.**In the District Court of the Third
Judicial District, of the Terri-
tory of Arizona, in and for the
County of Yavapai.E. WHIPPLE and J. C. NEWMAN,
Plaintiffs.

vs.

F. E. FOSTER, Defendant.

District Court, 3rd District, No.
1748, Judgment, Decree and Or-
der of Sale.Under and by virtue of an or-
der of sale and decree of sale in-
sued out of the District Court of
the Third Judicial District of the
Territory of Arizona, in and for
the County of Yavapai, on the
15th day of April 1890, in the
above entitled action wherein E.
Whipple and J. C. Newman—the
above named Plaintiffs obtained a
judgment and decree against F. E.
Foster the above named defendant,
on the 10th day of March 1890,
which said judgment and decree
was on the said 10th day of March
1890 duly recorded in judgment
Book (3) three at pages—of
said District Court, for the sum of
Two Hundred and Eighty 89 100
(\$208 89) Dollars and costs taxed
in said District Court at the sum
of \$15.50 with interest and all
accruing costs, I am commanded
to sell all those certain Lots;
pieces, or parcels of land situate,
lying and being in the Town of
Flagstaff County of Yavapai and
Territory of Arizona, and known
as Lots numbered 10 11 12 13 14
and 15, in Block Numbered 2 D,
in that portion of said Town of
Flagstaff known as the School
Section, according to the record-
ed plat thereof, together with that
certain One Story Frame Dwelling